[No *STAMPED PAPER* to be had.]

[December Mdcclxv.] THE [Numb. 3.]

SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, December 31, 1765.

The Printer of the South-Carolina Gazetteer, &c. for Reaſons, has altered the Title of his Paper to that of the South-Carolina Gazette, and Country Journal.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE LIBERTY of the PRESS.

By the celebrated Mr. Hume.

Read them with Attention!

IT is ſufficiently known, that arbitrary power would ſteal in upon us, were we not extremely watchful to prevent its progreſs, and were there not an eaſy method of conveying the alarm from one end of the kingdom to the other. The ſpirit of the people muſt be frequently rouſed, in order to curb the ambition of the court; and the dread of rouſing this ſpirit muſt be employed to prevent that ambition. Nothing is ſo effectual to this purpoſe as the Liberty of the Preſs, by which all the learning, wit, and genius of the nation, may be employed on the ſide of liberty, and every one be animated to its defence. As long, therefore, as the republican part of our government can maintain itſelf againſt the monarchical, it muſt be extremely jealous of the Liberty of the Preſs, as of the utmoſt importance to its preſervation.

Since therefore the Liberty of the Preſs is ſo eſſential to the ſupport of our mixed government; this ſufficiently decides the ſecond queſtion, Whether this Liberty be advantageous or prejudicial? there being nothing of greater importance in every ſtate than the preſervation of the antient government, eſpecially if it be a free one. But I fain would go a ſtep farther, and aſſert, that ſuch a liberty is attended with ſo few inconveniencies, that it may be claimed as the common right of mankind, and ought to be indulged them almoſt in every government, except the eccleſiaſtical, to which indeed it would prove fatal. We need not dread from this liberty any ſuch ill conſequences as followed from the harangues of the popular demagogues of Athens and tribunes of Rome. A man reads a News Paper alone and coolly. There is none preſent from whom he can catch the paſſion by contagion. He is not hurried away by the force and energy of action. And ſhould he be wrought up to ever ſo ſeditious a humour, there is no violent reſolution preſented to him by which he can immediately vent his paſſion. The Liberty of the Preſs, therefore, however abuſed, can ſcarce ever excite popular tumults or rebellion. And as to thoſe murmurs or ſecret diſcontents it may occaſion, it is better they ſhould get vent in words, that they may come to the knowledge of the magiſtrate before it be too late, in order to his providing a remedy againſt them. Mankind, it is true, have always a greater propenſion to believe what is ſaid to the diſadvantage of their governors, than the contrary; but this inclination is inſeparable from them, whether they have liberty or not. A whiſper may fly as quick, and be as pernicious as a pamphlet. Nay, it will be more pernicious, where men are not accuſtomed to think freely, or diſtinguiſh between truth and falſhood.

It has alſo been found, as the experience of mankind increaſes, that the people are no ſuch dangerous monſters as they have been repreſented, and that it is in every reſpect better to guide them, like rational creatures, than to lead or drive them like brute beaſts. Before the united provinces ſet the example, toleration was deemed incompatible with good government; and it was thought impoſſible, that a number of religious ſects ſhould live in harmony and peace, and have all of them an equal affection to their common country, civil Liberty; and tho' this liberty ſeems to occaſion ſome ſmall ferment at preſent, it has not as yet produced any pernicious effects; and it is to be hoped, that men, being every day more accuſtomed to the free diſcuſſion of public affairs, will improve in the judgment of them, and be with greater difficulty ſeduced by every idle rumour and popular clamour.

It is a very comfortable reflection to the lovers of Liberty, that this peculiar privilege of Britain is of a kind that cannot eaſily be wreſted from us, but muſt laſt as long as our government remains, in any degree, free and independent. It is ſeldom, that Liberty of any kind is loſt all at once. Slavery has ſo frightful an aſpect to men accuſtomed to freedom, that it muſt ſteal upon them by degrees, and muſt diſguiſe itſelf in a thouſand ſhapes, in order to be received. But if the Liberty of the Preſs ever be loſt, it muſt be loſt at once. The general laws againſt ſedition and libelling are at preſent as ſtrong as they can poſſibly be made. Nothing can impoſe a farther reſtraint, but either the clapping of an imprimatur upon the Preſs, or the giving to the court very large diſcretionary powers to puniſh whatever diſpleaſes them. But theſe conceſſions would be ſuch a barefaced violation of Liberty, that they will, probably, be the laſt effort of a diſpotic government. We may conclude, that the Liberty of Britain is gone for ever when theſe attempts ſhall ſucceed.

LONDON, Sept. 9, to 21.

EXcluſive of the ſtamp duties, very ſtrange petitions are ſaid to be received from the colonies, to obtain favourable alterations in the laſt act for regulating the poſtage of letters in America.

It is thought the continual diſputes in our American colonies, will induce an auguſt aſſembly, at their next meeting, to new model their ſyſtem of government, and enact ſome other laws relative thereto.

They write from Virginia that the diſcouragements thrown on their trade had determin'd them in a great meaſure to lay aſide the cultivation of tobacco; it is remark'd that if that ſhould happen, his majeſty's cuſtoms will ſuſtain a loſs of about 20,000 l. ſterling per annum.

On the 8th of September, the duke of York, and the hereditary prince and princeſs of Brunſwick landed at Harwich. The duke it is ſaid will ſoon ſet out on a third tour to the continent, and the hereditary prince on a tour to Italy, accompanied by prince Henry Frederick. The princeſs it is ſaid will remain in England till her royal conſort's return.

Mr. Stanley is gone to Genoa, they ſay to execute a commiſſion from the king of Great-Britain, relating to Corſica.

It is rumoured, that hoſtages will ſpeedily be inſiſted upon from a certain court, by way of ſecurity towards their future adherence to the ſtrict letter of the treaty, in no leſs than two different quarters of the globe.

We hear that ſeveral petitions have been preſented to his majeſty from the French, as well as Britiſh inhabitants of Canada; and alſo petitions and memorials, ſigned by a conſiderable number of the principal merchants of the city of London, all of which loudly complain of the arbitrary and oppreſſive proceedings of a certain American governor, and to which, it is expected, that ſome attention will now be paid.

Letters patent are ſaid to be making out to create the hon. Mr. Grenville a peer of Great-Britain.

It is ſaid a great perſonage in the law has lately declared the vice-admiralty courts in America, as they now ſtand, highly repugnant to the Britiſh conſtitution, and conſequently illegal.

In caſe the eccleſiaſtical preferments take place in North-America, we hear that the Rev. Mr. Cotton, of Brentwood, Eſſex, will be appointed to ſome one of them, on account of his being well acquainted with the cuſtoms and manners of the people in the ſeveral colonies.

The new watch made for his Majeſty by Mr. Arnold, ſhews the time to a 300th part of a minute, winds up by one puſh of the pendant, and continues going during that time; all the holes in the watch are jewelled, and it is allowed by judges to be the compleateſt piece of workmanſhip in this kingdom.

It is ſaid General Draper will ſoon be appointed to the command of a very important expedition.

Mr. Levinz, receiver of the cuſtoms, died a few days ſince at Kenſington, by which a noble poſt of 2000 l. per annum, and upwards, is vacant.

We hear that William Melliſh, Eſq; is appointed receiver-general of the cuſtoms; and that John Huſke, Eſq; member for Maldon, ſucceeds Mr. Melliſh as ſecretary to the treaſury.

As an inſtance how much the American colonies are in earneſt to oppoſe the new ſtamp act, and other duties, we are informed ſeveral eminent council are begun already to be retained, in behalf of the provinces of New-England, Virginia and Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

They write from Philadelphia, that ſeveral families are going to embark for the Dutch ſettlements on account of the late ſtamp-duty, thinking it, as they ſay, more eligible than to live where they have ſo little ſecurity for their properties, and where they are governed by laws, in the making of which they have not ſo much as the poor conſolation of a conſent.

We hear Col. Bradſtreet will be included in the next promotion of land officers, and be made a major-general.

It is reported, that ten capital articles of impeachment will be exhibited againſt two great perſons, at the next meeting of a certain auguſt aſſembly.

We are informed ſome very beneficial alterations in the mode of collecting his majeſty's ſtamp duties in America, are now under the conſideration of the board of treaſury, which will tend in a great meaſure to reconcile this new impoſts to our fellow ſubjects in the colonies.

We hear that a gallant officer who lately arrived from America, has a moſt important propoſal to lay before a great board, relative to the diſcovery of the north-weſt paſſage.

We hear that General Conway has ſent fifty pounds for the immediate relief of the ſufferers by the fire at Montreal.

It is confidently aſſerted that propoſals have been made to a certain illuſtrious exile in foreign parts, from ſome great men on this ſide the water, that his outlawry ſhall be taken off, on condition that he never employs his pen for the future in political or miniſterial affairs, which propoſition he nobly rejected, declaring that while he ſurvives, his writings ſhall always be dedicated to the ſervice of liberty and his country.

We are informed the new ſtamp duty in America will occaſion a farther delay in their calling in their provincial paper currency, which, by a freſh clauſe in the act next ſeſſion, it is ſaid, will be regulated upon a new plan.

Several armed cutters are now fitting out at Plymouth to be ſtationed in the gut of Canſo and the Bay of Fundy in America.

This day there was a grand board of treaſury at the Cock-pit, Whitehall, relating chiefly to affairs of the plantations.

Letters from Dunkirk adviſe, that poſitive orders were received there from the court of France, to demoliſh all the works and fortifications of that place without farther delay, agreeable to the ſtipulations in the treaty of peace; and which is forthwith to be put in execution in the ſight of the Engliſh commiſſaries.

Orders are ſent to Plymouth to work half a tide extra on the ſhips of war fitting out there, but their deſtination is not yet known.

PROMOTED. Michael Franklin, Eſq; of Halifax, to be lieutenant governor of Nova-Scotia, in the room of Jonathan Belcher, Eſq;

DIED. Sir Septimus Robinſon, gentleman uſher of the black rod.---Sir Thomas Denniſon, late a judge of the king's bench.

CHOICE Jamaica Rum, in Hogſheads and Porter Caſks, at 30 *ſ.* per Gallon; and old Weſt-India Rum at 25 *ſ.* per Gallon, to be ſold by ELIAS VANDERHORST.

Wanted on hire by the Month or Quarter, AN honeſt, ſprightly Negro Boy, to wait upon a Gentleman. Any Perſon having ſuch a one, may apply to CHARLES CROUCH, at his Printing Office in Elliot-Street.

NEW-HAVEN, November 1.

THE houſe of repreſentatives, of his majeſty's colony of Connecticut in New-England, in general court aſſembled, taking into their ſerious conſideration, that an act, of the parliament of Great-Britain, has been lately paſſed for granting and applying certain ſtamp duties, &c. in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, find ourſelves diſtreſſed with the moſt alarming apprehenſions, when we obſerve that grand legiſlature to entertain ſentiments ſo different from ours, reſpecting what we ever reckoned amongſt our moſt important and eſſential rights as Engliſhmen.

The conſtitution of the Britiſh government, we eſteem the happieſt in the world; founded on maxims of conſummate wiſdom, and, in the beſt manner, calculated to ſecure the prerogatives of the crown, while it maintains the juſt rights and liberties of the ſubject. By virtue of which conſtitution, and the royal grant and charter of his majeſty king Charles the ſecond, the inhabitants of this colony have enjoyed great and ineſtimable liberties and privileges, of a civil and religious nature, for more than a century paſt; and more eſpecially under the auſpicious government of the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover. That royal houſe have ever held ſacred and inviolable thoſe rights and privileges of their loyal ſubjects in this colony, derived to them as aforeſaid: In return for which, the princes of that exalted line, have ever had, from this people, their fervent deſires of all happineſs to their perſons, and glory to their empire.

Inſpired with the warmeſt ſentiments of affectionate loyalty and duty, the coloniſts have been ever ready to ſacrifice their lives and fortunes to the ſervice of their king and country; and believing that his majeſty's intereſt, in this colony, cannot be more firmly eſtabliſhed and perfectly ſecured, nor the happineſs of the Britiſh nation more effectually promoted by us than in our full poſſeſſion and continued enjoyment of the rights and privileges of the Britiſh conſtitution, which we have not forfeited, but ought to hold, as Engliſhmen; and which are, if poſſible, rendered more ſacred and indefeaſible by the royal grant and charter aforeſaid, which we conceive to ſtand upon the ſame baſis with the grand charters and fountains of Engliſh liberty; and as the aforeſaid act tends, as we conceive, to deprive us of the moſt intereſting, important and eſſential of thoſe rights, which we hold moſt dear, and cannot (on any poſſible conſideration) be induced willingly to part with; we are therefore filled with the moſt ſenſible grief and concern, and think it a duty we owe to his majeſty, to the nation, to ourſelves, and to poſterity; to expreſs and declare the ſenſe we have reſpecting the rights and privileges which we may juſtly claim, and humbly hope to enjoy, under his majeſty's gracious protection and government; and do therefore declare and make it known in the following declarations and reſolves.

I. In the firſt place, We do moſt expreſsly declare, recognize and acknowledge his Majeſty, King George the IIId, to be lawful and rightful king of Great-Britain, and all other the dominions and countries thereto belonging; and that it is the indiſpenſable duty of the people of this colony (as being part of his majeſty's dominions) always to bear faithful and true allegiance to his majeſty; and him to defend, to the utmoſt of their power, againſt all attempts againſt his perſon, crown and dignity.

II. That this colony, or the greateſt part thereof, was purchaſed and obtained, for great and valuable conſiderations, and ſome other part thereof gained by conqueſts, with much difficulty, and at the only endeavours, expence and charges of our forefathers: And that thereby conſiderable addition was made to his majeſty's dominions and intereſt. And that, in conſideration of ſuch purchaſe, &c. as aforeſaid, his majeſty king Charles the IId, in the 14th year of his reign, did, for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, ordain, declare and grant unto the governor and company of this colony and their ſucceſſors, That all and every of the ſubjects of him, his heirs or ſucceſſors, which ſhould go to inhabit within the ſaid colony, and every of their children which ſhould be born there, or on the ſea in going thither, or returning from thence, ſhould have and enjoy all liberties and immunities of free and natural ſubjects, within any of the dominions of the ſaid king, his heirs or ſucceſſors, to all intents, conſtructions and purpoſes whatſoever, as if they and every of them were born within the realm of England.

III. That the free, natural ſubjects of Great-Britain, born within the realm of England, have a property in their own eſtates, and are to be taxed only by their own conſent, given in perſon or by their repreſentatives; and are not to be diſſeized of their liberties or free cuſtoms, ſentenced or condemned but by lawful judgment of their peers. And that the ſaid rights and immunities were granted to and conferred on the inhabitants of this colony by the royal grant and charter aforeſaid; and therefore are their rights, to all intents, conſtructions and purpoſes whatſoever.

IV. That the conſent of the inhabitants of this colony was not given to the ſaid act of parliament, perſonally or by repreſentation, actual or virtual, in any ſenſe or degree that at all comports with the true intendment, ſpirit or equitable conſtruction of the Britiſh conſtitution.

V. That his majeſty's liege ſubjects of this colony have enjoyed the right and privilege of being governed by their general aſſembly, in the article of taxing and internal police, agreeable to the powers and privileges granted and contained in the royal charter aforeſaid, for more than a century paſt; and that the ſame have never been forfeited or any way yielded up, but have been conſtantly recognized by the king and parliament of Great-Britain.

VI. That, in the opinion of this houſe, an act for raiſing money by duties or taxes, differs from other acts of legiſlation, in that it is always conſidered as a free gift of the people, made by their legal and elected repreſentatives. And that we cannot conceive that the people of Great-Britain, or their repreſentatives, have a right to diſpoſe of our property.

VII. That the only legal repreſentatives of the inhabitants of this colony, are the perſons they elect to ſerve as members of the general aſſembly thereof.

VIII. That the veſting an authority in the courts of admiralty (as in ſaid act is provided) to judge and determine in ſuits relating to the duties and forfeitures contained in ſaid act, and other matters foreign to their accuſtomed and eſtabliſhed juriſdiction; is, in the opinion of this houſe, highly dangerous to the liberties of his majeſty's American ſubjects, contrary to the great charter of Engliſh liberty, and deſtructive of one of their moſt darling rights --- that of trials by juries; which is juſtly eſteemed one chief excellence of the Britiſh conſtitution, and principal bulwark of Engliſh liberty.

IX. That it is the opinion of this houſe, that the ſaid act for granting and applying certain ſtamp duties, &c. as aforeſaid, is unprecedented and unconſtitutional.

X. That whenever his majeſty's ſervice ſhall require the aid of the inhabitants of this colony, the ſame fixed principles of loyalty, as well as ſelf-preſervation (which has hitherto induced us fully to comply with his majeſty's requiſitions) will, together with the deep ſenſe we have of its being our indiſpenſable duty (in the opinion of this houſe) ever hold us under the ſtrongeſt obligation which can be given or deſired, moſt chearfully to grant his majeſty (from time to time) our further proportion of men and money, for the defence, ſecurity and other ſervices of the Britiſh American dominions.

XI. That we look upon the well-being and greateſt ſecurity of this colony to depend (under God) on our connexion with Great-Britain, which we ardently wiſh may continue to the lateſt poſterity. And that it is the humble opinion of this houſe, that the conſtitution of this colony, being underſtood and practiſed upon, as it has been ever ſince it exiſted, is the fureſt band of union, confidence and mutual proſperity of our mother country and us; and the beſt foundation on which to build the good of the whole, whether conſidered in a civil, military or mercantile light. And of the truth of this opinion we are the more confident, as it is not founded on ſpeculation only, but has been verified in fact; and, by long experience, found to produce (according to our extent and other circumſtances) as many loyal, virtuous, induſtrious and well-governed ſubjects, as any part of his majeſty's dominions; and as truly zealous and as warmly engaged to promote the beſt good and real glory of the grand Whole which conſtitutes the Britiſh empire.

The following letter lately wrote by an eminent merchant in London, to a noble Lord in the preſent miniſtry, relative to the diſtreſſing ſituation of the colonies, we doubt not will be highly agreeable to the publick.

My LORD,

IT gave me great pleaſure to ſee in the publick papers, you are nominated firſt Lord of Trade; it put me in mind of a ſimilar occurrence in the late war, when the whole continent of America were uneaſy at the ſpiritleſs meaſures, and fruitleſs campaigns in the back country, which conſumed their men without annoying the enemy, the commanding officer could not get a man raiſed by any of the colonies.

A new miniſter, by an animating letter to each of the provinces, gave a turn to their drooping ſpirits; men were immediately raiſed and ſupported; under Divine Providence the whole face of affairs was changed, which iſſued in the deſtruction of the French power in Canada; and that miniſter by all the people loved, and eſteemed as their great deliverer.

Your Lordſhip likewiſe takes the helm of trade when our commerce in America is in the utmoſt confuſion, by the miſtaken policy that directed the late regulations; and I hope by the bleſſing and direction of the ſame Providence, you will be the means of retrieving the commerce, the harmony and affection that once ſubſiſted, between America and her mother country; to which they have naturally an affectionate and warm attachment, and you will become the object of their affection, the joy of their heart, and the ſubject of their prayers, that the Divine bleſſing may ever reſt on you, yours, and your Royal Maſter.

That our commerce is diminiſhed, I can ſpeak from my own knowledge; this year I have ſent to America above £ 10,000 leſs than for ſeveral years paſt, and it is univerſally the caſe with all our merchants, which fixing them in London at 30, as I did in my calculation to Lord Halifax, our London exports are already diminiſhed £ 300,000; whoever may amuſe you with entries at the cuſtom-houſe, this is fact; and can you wonder that thouſands of poor are out of work, and ripe for tumult and confuſion.--- The Spitalfield weavers are a recent inſtance thereof.

The reaſon of diminiſhing their imports is the ſcarcity of their medium of commerce, and by their inability to pay for what they have, they are obliged to ſend ſpecie to England; which taking the whole quantity on the continent is not near ſufficient to pay one twentieth part of their debts.

What miſchief muſt then ariſe from their curbing trade with the Spaniards; who take off the ſurplus of American proviſions, and is their only reſource for dollars.

This inability to pay for their goods, lays them under a neceſſity to ſet up manufactures of their own, which by degrees will improve, and in time rival ours.

The ſetting up manufactures will take off their attention from cultivating the country, which they have no encouragement to do unleſs markets can be found for their produce, that being already more than ſufficient for their own conſumption.

The burdens on the fiſhery are numerous, but to give it a vital ſtab, the French in return for the *three pence* per gallon laid on their melaſſes, have laid a duty of *eight ſhillings* per quintal on our fiſh brought to their iſlands. To ſee the greateſt ſource of our riches and naval power languiſh under ſuch a ſtab, muſt grieve every Engliſhman. What advantages will be gained by all theſe meaſures? why a puny ſum brought into the treaſury, collected at a vaſt expence and being againſt the genius of the people, and contrary to the liberty given them in their ſeveral charters, makes them look on their mother country as oppreſſors, rather than cheriſhers of the colonies; this creates animoſity and hatred, and alienates the hearts of a million of people from the adminiſtration: To your Lordſhip I will allude to a text of Holy Writ, *Fathers provoke not your children to wrath, leaſt they be diſcouraged*; and are theſe trifling conſiderations.

There is a depth in trade policy, as well as ſtate politicks, and the advantages drawn from America are to riſe from commerce, not from taxes, therefore encouraging and promoting their commerce is true trade policy: When the duty of *three pence* per gallon was, contrary to all the remonſtrances that could be made, and arguments brought againſt it, laid on, the miniſtry little thought the French would make reprifals by laying ſo large a duty on our fiſh; which ſhould we take of the duty on their melaſſes, it is a queſtion if they will alter.

The ſtamp-duty is a heavy burthen on thoſe infant colonies, and is like hanging a weight on a little finger becauſe it is born by a broad pair of ſhoulders.

Theſe things you will eaſily admit have thrown the commerce with America into confuſion. I hope the reſtoring of it is an honour reſerved for your Lordſhip, and that it may, is the ſincere wiſh of

Your Lordſhip's
Obedient Humble Servant.

BOSTON, November 11.

Tueſday laſt being the anniverſary of the commemoration of the happy deliverance of the Engliſh nation from the Popiſh plot, commonly called *the powder plot*, the guns at Caſtle-William, and at the batteries in town, were fired at one o'clock, as alſo on board the men of war in the harbour.

It has long been the cuſtom in this town on the fifth of November for numbers of perſons to exhibit on ſtages ſome pageantry, denoting their abhorrence of *popery*, and the horrid plot which was to have been executed on that day in the year 1605; theſe ſhews of late years has been continued in the evening, and we have often ſeen the bad effects attending them at ſuch a time; the ſervants and negroes would diſguiſe themſelves, and being armed with clubs would engage each other with great violence, whereby many came off badly wounded; in ſhort they carried it to ſuch lengths that two parties were created in the town, under the appellation of *North-End* and *South-End*: But the diſorders that had been committed, from time to time, induced ſeveral gentlemen to try a reconciliation between the two parties; accordingly the chiefs met on the firſt of this inſtant, and conducted that affair in a very orderly manner; in the evening the commander of the ſouth entered into a treaty with the commander of the north, and after making ſeveral overtures they reciprocally engaged in a union, and the former diſtinctions to ſubſide; at the ſame time the chiefs with their aſſiſtants engaged upon their honour no miſchief ſhould ariſe by their means, and that they would prevent any diſorders, on the 5th. --- When the day arrived the morning was all quietneſs, --- about noon the pageantry repreſenting the pope, devil, and ſeveral other effigies ſignifying tyranny, oppreſſion, ſlavery, &c. were bro't on ſtages from the north and ſouth, and met in King-ſtreet, where the union was eſtabliſhed in a very ceremonial manner, and having given three huzzas, they interchanged ground, the ſouth marched to the north, and the north to the ſouth, parading through the ſtreets, until they again met near the court-houſe: The whole then proceeded to the tree of liberty, under the ſhadow of which they refreſhed themſelves for a while, and then retreated to the northward, agreeable to their plan; --- they reached Copp's hill before ſix o'clock, where they halted, and having enkindled a fire, the whole pageantry was committed to the flames and conſumed: This being finiſhed every perſon was requeſted to retire to their reſpective homes. --- It muſt be noticed, to the honour of all thoſe concerned in this buſineſs, that every thing was conducted in a moſt regular manner, and ſuch order obſerved as could hardly be expected among a concourſe of ſeveral thouſand people--- all ſeemed to be joined, agreeable to their principal motto *lovely unity*. --- The leaders, Mr. McIntoſh from the ſouth, and Mr. Swift from the north, appeared in military habits, with ſmall canes reſting on their left arms, having muſic in front and flank; their aſſiſtants appeared alſo diſtinguiſhed with ſmall reeds, then the reſpective corps followed, among whom were a great number of perſons in rank: Theſe, with the ſpectators, filled the ſtreets; not a club was ſeen among the whole, nor was any negro allowed to approach near the ſtage;---after the conflagration the populace retired, and the town remained the whole night in better order than it had ever been on this occaſion --- Many gentlemen ſeeing the affair ſo well conducted contributed to make up a handſome purſe to entertain thoſe that carried it on. --- This union, and one other more extenſive, may be looked upon as the (perhaps the only) happy effects ariſing from the ſtamp act.

Nov. 18. Laſt week an account was given of the good conduct of thoſe who were concerned in exhibiting the pageantry on the 5th inſtant, --- of the happy reconciliation of two contending parties at ſuch ſeaſons, --- of eſtabliſhing an union between them, --- and of a handſome collection made for them by a number of gentlemen: --- Since which the chiefs agreed that the money ſo collected ſhould be expended in an entertainment; accordingly on monday evening laſt a very grand ſupper, denominated the UNION FEAST, was provided at the Royal Exchange Tavern, to which were invited ſome of the principal merchants in town, and other gentlemen, who, to countenance this unity between ſuch a great number of perſons that had been in parties for a long time, give their attendance. --- The conductors having diſcriminated the company into ſeveral claſſes, they took their rooms and ſeats reſpectively, and were elegantly entertained with a great variety: After ſupper loyal healths were drank, followed by toaſts proper to the occaſion and preſent day; while thoſe of the firſt claſs were enjoying themſelves in converſation, thoſe of the claſs who had formerly been at variance were joining together with heart and hand in flowing bowls and bumping glaſſes; and were ſo united as even to eradicate from their memory all former enmity.---The whole cloſed at nine o'clock in good order.

THE Subſcribers, enquirers for the Pariſhes of St. *Philip* and St. *Michael*, give this Public Notice, that they will begin on the firſt Tueſday in *January* 1766, to go to the Houſes of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſhes to receive a Return of their taxable Effects.

CALEB LLOYD,
WILLIAM FAIR,
JOSHUA LOCKWOOD.

THOMAS WALL,
From the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane, and the Hay-market, LONDON;

UNdertakes to teach Ladies and Gentlemen to play upon the GUITTAR; his Terms are, to ſuch as chuſe to be waited upon at their Houſes, one Guinea per Month, for which he gives twelve Leſſons (four more than are commonly given) or ſix Months for five Guineas. Thoſe who come to his Lodgings will be taught very reaſonably. His Hours at Home are from two to five o'Clock in the Afternoon. Ladies and Gentlemen who pleaſe to honour him with their Commands, by ſending to him at Mrs. Crefwell's, in Broad-ſtreet, will be immediately waited upon.

STOLEN, or went adrift, on Chriſtmas Night, from within the Flood Gate, a Cypreſs Canow, about 24 feet long, and near 4 feet wide, her ſtern Seat, which has R[illegible] eight Perſons, and a Place for a Boy to ſit and [illegible] painted yellow, having a white Bottom, with a yell[illegible] above, and a Keel about three Inches deep from [illegible] Stern, and rows with four Oars. Whoever find[illegible] Canow, and delivers her to either of the Subſcrib[illegible] have TWO DOLLARS Reward.

THOMAS GRIMBAL
WILLIAM BAKER.

From the NEW-YORK Gazette of Nov. 14.

OH! inhabitants of New-York, and the British dominions in North-America: Hear my voice! Attend to the dictates of your patron,---your inſtructer---your companion---your friend; ---The Genius of Liberty addreſſes you, oh! hear her voice.---

---My origin is divine---I am co-exiſtent with the Deity---My reſidence was in his mind, before his divine benevolence had formed the deſign of creation;---and I aſſiſted in planning the glorious fabrick of the univerſe: When God created rational intelligences, *and made* man *in his own image;---the reſemblance could not ſubſiſt without me; I gave* them *ſcope for the exerciſe of* their *natural powers of action, and was the teſt of* their *true characters: Without me vice could not be known, nor virtue ſubſiſt:---Benevolence, generoſity, gratitude, religion, love---could have no place;---Nor without me could God or man aſcribe either praiſe or blame to any deſign or action;---A mere machine cannot be the object of any reſentment. Without freedom the whole univerſe muſt be a ſolitary deſart, filled with unmeaning machines, blindly performing, without deſign, the will of their Director; and he that gave them all their motions, by irreſiſtable impulſes upon their minds, could never eſteem and accept their actions otherwiſe than as his own,---not the Creature's,---which being entirely paſſive, could neither receive his approbation or diſpleaſure, nor be capable of reward or puniſhment:---God alone would be the only actor in the univerſe; ---and could he receive any pleaſure in ſuch a forced obedience to his will? Could he eſteem the creature who paid it as an object of his love? As one that obeyed and adored him from gratitude and knowledge of the perfections of his nature? If theſe things could not be, it follows that God has made freedom eſſential, and united it to the very nature of man.* And what God has joined, let no man attempt to ſeparate.

As all men ſprung from the ſame common parent, they were all originally equal, and all equally free---Every man had a right to do what he pleaſed, provided he did not injure others who had the ſame rights as himſelf. This regard to the rights of others was the only boundary to the right of each particular. Whatever any one acquired, without injury to others, was his own property; which none had a right to take from him. When ſtrength or cunning were employed to violate or encroach upon the rights of others, it became neceſſary for many *to unite in* defence *of their properties againſt their invaders, Hence government aroſe. By common conſent ſome were choſen to act for the ſervice of the reſt, and by each individual inveſted with his power, to render that ſervice effectual.* The ſole end of government was the publick good: *By the ſecurity of private property, and the increaſe of the means of happineſs---For the more convenient collection of the power of a whole ſociety or people, to guard againſt or repeal the attempts of fraud and violence---To eſtabliſh prudent rules for the determination of property. To decide in difficult caſes, and accommodate juſtice to particular circumſtances, ſo that each one might enjoy his right; and to do whatever other matter ſhould be neceſſary to the publick good. It became alſo neceſſary to fix rules to regulate the order and offices of government itſelf---Theſe are various in different places, but the deſign of all is the ſame, that is,* The publick good. *So long as the end is purſued, the government is the peoples friend---and it is their intereſt to ſupport its offices and officers: But if it happens, as it often does, that thoſe who are inveſted with power and authority to be employed for the publick good, make uſe of it to injure and oppreſs their brethren, in direct oppoſition to the deſign of their appointment---Then, if they cannot be removed, nor redreſs be obtained by the ordinary methods of proceeding---the next conſideration is, whether the evils impoſed upon them by thoſe they have entruſted with the adminiſtration of publick affairs, is greater than they would ſuffer from the diſſolution or ſuſpenſion of government in its uſual forms. If the latter is the leaſt evil, then there always reſides a power in the united body of the people, ſufficient to ſuſpend or diſſolve the powers they have given, or oblige thoſe who hold them to the performance of their duty.*

This can only happen in caſes that are very plain, and important to the public, ſo that the whole body of the people concur in ſentiment, unite and determine as one man---Then they may naturally reſume the powers they gave---Powers that ſubſiſted only in their conſent to ſupport them ---and take them again into their own hands, till their grievances are redreſſed: for the public good, *the ſole end of government, is not to be ſacrificed to the form eſtabliſhed, for attaining it.*

It is needleſs to give cautions againſt this recurrence to the firſt principles of government, but in caſes important enough to juſtify it---for it cannot happen at all but in ſuch caſes---without a diſcontent general enough to occaſion it, it cannot take place.

But as the Stamp-Act has given ſuch an occaſion for it, as never was before known to Engliſhmen, which has excited more popular tumults than ever till now happen'd in America, and, unleſs the fatal act, which would utterly deſtroy liberty, is repealed, may yet occaſion many more, the effects of which may be terrible, unleſs properly regulated ---Some advice upon that head, in caſe of any more ſuch popular meetings may be uſeful.

All that compoſe ſuch an aſſembly, eſpecially thoſe that act as leaders and directors of the reſt are adviſed, always to keep in mind, that the deſign of their meeting is to obtain a redreſs of grievances---not to occaſion new ones,---therefore that no innocent perſon, nor any upon bare ſuſpicion, without ſufficient evidence, ſhould receive the leaſt injury.

They are adviſed to conſider that while they are thus collected, they act as a ſupreme uncontroulable power, from which there is no appeal, where trial, ſentence and execution ſucceed each other almoſt inſtantaneouſly---and therefore they are in honour bound to take care that they do no injuſtice, nor ſuffer it to be done by others, leſt they diſgrace their power, and the cauſe which occaſioned its collection. Wherever there is power, there is an implied obligation upon it, to do juſtice and redreſs grievances; ſo that when the collective body of the people, for a time, take the power out of the hands of the magiſtrates, into their own; the obligation upon them to do juſtice is no leſs than it was upon the magiſtrates, while the power was in their hands.

They are adviſed to conſider that ſuch extraordinary meaſures are only taken upon very extraordinary and important occaſions; and ought to be confined to ſuch weighty matters of general concernment and complaint, as could not be redreſſed by the ordinary forms of proceeding, nor admitted of any other remedy: That therefore the mixing any other matters of leſs general concernment or conſequence, injures the grand cauſe of their meeting, and helps to fruſtrate the deſign of it.

They are adviſed to conſider, that many men of bad principles will take the opportunity of publick commotions to perpetrate their baſe or villainous deſigns, to indulge revenge, or prey upon publick property, by leading heated, tho' generally well-meaning multitudes, into actions that diſgrace their proceeding, and weaken that power that is often of the greateſt uſe, and the moſt terrible to arrogant, overgrown offenders, who have contrived to ſcreen themſelves from being brought to the puniſhments they have deſerved, by the ordinary methods of proceeding; the greateſt care therefore is neceſſary to keep an undiſciplined irregular multitude from running into miſchievous extravagencies: and if any enormities are committed, it damps the ſpirits of all concern'd, and perhaps may not leave them courage enough for the neceſſary defence of their liberties.

Leſtly they are adviſed, as ſoon as the grand deſign of their meeting is fully anſwer'd, and ſecurity given that the ſtamp-act, ſhall not be executed, immediately to diſſolve---and let government go on in its uſual forms.

CHARLES-TOWN, December 3

ON Sunday the 22d Inſtant, his Majeſty's Packet the Grenville, Capt. Williams, ſailed from hence with the Mail for Falmouth.

Thurſday laſt his Majeſty's Ketch the Speedwell, commanded by Capt. Fenſhaw, returned from a Cruiſe.

Friday laſt being the Feſtival of ST. JOHN EVANGELIST, the Society of FREE-MASONS, aſſembled in the Morning, and went in Proceſſion to *St. Michael's* Church, where an excellent Diſcourſe ſuitable to the Occaſion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. HART, Aſſiſtant of ſaid Church; the Members preſent, being in Number about 160, among whom were the Right Worſhipful BENJAMIN SMITH, Eſq; Provincial Grand-Maſter, the Hon. EGERTON LEIGH, Eſq; Deputy Grand-Maſter; and many other Gentlemen of Diſtinction; and after Service was over, they returned to the Lodge-Room at Mr. DILLON's, where an elegant Entertainment was provided, and the Day cloſed with that general Satisfaction ſo conſpicuous in the Aſſemblies of that Ancient Fraternity.

The ſame Day the Ship Jenny, Capt. Yeoman, ſailed for Hull. George Johnſtone, Eſq; Notary-Public, and Charles Woodmaſon, Eſq; and ſeveral other Gentlemen, went Paſſengers in her.

The Brig Smyth, John Moncrieff, Maſter, of and from this Port, is arrived at Jamaica.

By Capt. Edwards, who arrived here in 21 Days from Jamaica, we learn, That the Snow Mary-Anne, Captain Haley, from this Port for Jamaica, was loſt on Turk's-Iſland, but the Crew were all ſaved.

We are told that a Gentleman who came Paſſenger in Capt. Edwards from Jamaica, informs, That Govenor Lyttleton had received Orders from Home to call no more Aſſemblies, but to draw for Money to defray the Expences of Government.

Since our laſt Capt. Gibbes arrived here from Barbados; by him we are favoured with two *ſtamped* News-Papers, but they contain nothing material. The *ſtamped Papers*, we hear, are gone down in the Iſlands of Jamaica and Antigua, but the Stamps for St. Chriſtopher's have been burnt by the Inhabitants, and the Money for them remitted to England.

Yeſterday Afternoon Captain -------, in a Sloop belonging to Boſton, arrived here from Monſerrat, but brings no News: He ſpoke a Snow on the Coaſt from St. Kitts for Georgia; where it is ſaid, a Brig is arrived in 9 Weeks from London, who likewiſe brought no late Intelligence.

MARRIED.] Dec. 23. Lieut. William-Ward Croſthwaite, to Miſs Sally Hartley, an agreeable young Lady, with a handſome Fortune.

DIED.] Dec. 24. In an advanced Age, at Aſhley-River, Colonel Richard Bedon: His Death is univerſally regreted.

Dec. 25. At his Plantation at Gooſe-Creek, Charles Faucheraud, Eſq; a Gentleman well known and eſteemed in this Province.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Charles-Town, Inward Entries.

Schooner Liberty, Samuel Lightbourn, from St. Kitts.
Brig Carolina Society, John Leaycraft, from St. Kitts.
Sloop Succeſs, Ebenezar Whitney, from Nevis.
Ship Union, Anthony Hooper, from St. Kitts.
Snow Charming Sally, Rickman Fowler, from London.
Ship Vine, George Chiſman, from Oporto.
Billander Joſeph, John Farr, from Poole.

Veſſels which have been reported at the Cuſtom-Houſe.

Snow Jonathan, John Bennett, from Tortola.
Sloop Betſey, Solomon Gibbs, from Barbados.
Sloop Henry, Hinſon Todd, from Bermuda.
Ship Adventure, Edward Edwards, from Jamaica.
Brig Unanimous, John Roberts, from Penſacola.
Snow Anne, Daniel Thomaſon, from Tortola.

ENTERED OUTWARDS.

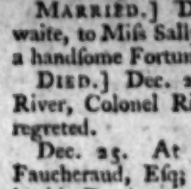
Ship Mary, John Glazonby, for Liſbon.
Ship Planter's Adventure, Miles Lowley, for Liſbon.
Ship Union, Anthony Hooper, for Oporto.

Sailed ſince our laſt. DEC. 25th. Brig Charming Betſey, Coll McAlpine, for Georgia. 26th. Brig Succeſs, John Campbell, for St. Auguſtine. 27th. Ship Harvey, Wm. Dickenſon, for Grenada. 29th. Sloop Defiance, Iſaiah Greenhill, for the Bay of Honduras. Schooner ---------, Thomas Tucker, for St. Auguſtine.

THE Gentleman who ſome time paſt took thro' Miſtake, a long blue Cloak, mark'd E. W. is requeſted to return the ſame to EDWARD WEYMAN, and receive his own.

A Few Hogſheads of old *Jamaica* RUM, and Tierces of Muſcovado SUGAR, to be ſold, by *SAMUEL LEGARE.*

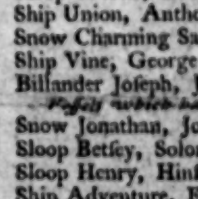
To be let, and may be entered upon at Lady Day next,



THE STORES on the Bay, formerly poſſeſſed by the late Solomon Iſaacks, and now in the poſſeſſion of Meſſrs. Amory and Taylor. Apply to THOMAS SHIRLEY.

Stopped from a Negro,

THE half of a FIFTY POUNDS Bill: The Owner on paying for this Advertiſement, may have it by applying to THOMAS WILLIAMS, in Elliott-ſtreet.



TO BE SOLD,

THE BRIGANTINE CHARLOTTE, JAMES BROWN, Maſter, now lying at Burn's new wharf, a prime ſailer, will carry between ſeven and eight hundred barrels of rice, completely rigged and fit for the ſea, and only twenty months old. Any perſon who wants ſuch a veſſel may apply to the ſaid maſter on board, where they may ſee the inventory.

Likewiſe, A large pair of Stilliards, that will weigh 2000 lb. is to be ſold by the ſaid maſter.

†,† The Gentlemen that may be pleaſed to favour the Printer of this Paper with ADVERTISEMENTS, will be kind enough to conſider, and ſend the Caſh with them; unleſs it may happen where he hath an open Account. ---- WRITING PAPER to be ſold by CHARLES CROUCH, at his Printing-Office in Elliott-ſtreet.

GEORGE PARKER,

Has imported in the last Vessels from LONDON *and* BRISTOL, *an Assortment of* GOODS, *suitable for the present Season, which he will dispose of, very reasonable, on the Bay, opposite Messrs.* Burn *and* Darg, *near the* WATCH-HOUSE, *among the following Articles, viz.*

SUPER FINE *Broad Cloths, of the newest Fashion, with suitable Trimmings; white, blue and Irish Linen and Oznaburgs; Callicoes, printed and printed Cottons; mens and womens Shoes of felt and beaver Hats; thread, worsted, cotton, and silk; mens ready made Cloaths of all kinds; Gridiron, frying-pans and Iron Pots; 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 & 20 d. Nails, a few Casks sorted; Nails and Spikes; Carpenter's and Cooper's Tools of all Sorts; several neat horse hair Patterns for Chair Bottoms; Chair Cramps; Paints of all Sorts; complete sets of limning Colours; Paint and limning Brushes of all kinds; camel hair Pencils; Verdigrease and Indian red; train and linseed Oil; window and best London Crown Glass in crates of different sizes; Scarlet Cloaks and Cardinals; Ditto with ermin; blond, thread and minionet head Lace; tufted Garland, Gimp and Snail, Ermin of most colours; exceeding good green, bohea and hyson Tea; single and double refined Sugar; several grosses of very best playing Cards, which he will sell at* Eight and an Half *for One, Cash, by the dozen or half dozen packs; with a great Variety of other Articles too tedious to enumerate.*

N. B. *He has a Quantity of very good* COFFEE, *fresh Milk* BISKET, *in Kegs, at 40 s. each, with a great Variety of fashionable, plain and embossed* PAPER HANGING, *just imported, and a Variety of* PICTURES, *&c. &c. which he will sell very cheap.*

CHARNOCK & KING,

BEGS Leave to inform their Friends and Customers, That they have removed into *Tradd-street*, the Store lately occupied by Messrs. WISE & JACKSON, opposite to Messrs. JOHN EDWARDS, and Company.----They have just imported in the *Carolina Packet*, Captain *Robson*, from *LONDON*,----A fresh Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching Season, among which are, A Quantity of rich striped and plain Lutestrings---Tabbies--Mantuas, Paduloys, &c.--Bombazines---Yard wide, 7-8th, and 3-4th *Irish* Linens---Cotton Counterpanes---Superfine Scarlet and Saxon Green Broad Cloths, and Gold Trimmings for ditto---A complete Set of Gold spangled Frogs for full trimmed Suit---Papier Maché Ornaments for Chimney Pieces, and neat Ceilings of ditto, with great Variety of Paper Hangings---painted *India* Flower Pots, for Chimney Boards, ditto Window Blinds---China Cups and Saucers---Superfine Mens Nevernoy Hats---plain and masquerade Silk Hose, strong knit-ribbed Worsted ditto---Blond and Trolly Lace---Silk and Scarlet Cardinals---Womens Stuff Shoes and Pumps, Childrens ditto---Turn pack-thread Stays---Stationary of all Kinds---*Blanchard's* HENRY the Eighth's Cards---Stone Shoe and Knee Buckles, Pinchbeck ditto in Sets---A large Assortment of China Figures and Branches--Double *Gloucester* and *Cheshire* CHEESE---new Pease---Vinegar in Jugs---and sweet Oil in Flasks, *&c. &c.*

Also an *Italian* Riding Chair and Harness, complete; and very good Feather Beds.

IMPORTED in the last Vessels from *London* and *Bristol*, a complete Assortment of *European* and *East-India* GOODS, suitable to the Season, which will be sold on reasonable Terms, at our Store on the Bay, lately possessed by Messrs. *Godfrey* & *Gadsden*.

GUERIN & WILLIAMSON.

ARTHUR DOWNES,

BEGS Leave to inform the PUBLIC, That for these three Years past, during his Employment with Mr. *Joshua Lockwood*, he has had the Happiness of pleasing a great many Persons both in Town and Country, in the WATCH-MAKERS Business:--- And having now opened Shop for himself on the Bay, next Door to Mr. *Backhouse's* Tavern, he proposes to carry on the aforesaid Business in all its Branches, and hopes for Encouragement, as he will use his utmost Diligence to give entire Satisfaction to all Gentlemen and Ladies who may please to employ him.

STOCKER & JACKSON,

Have just imported in the *Carolina Packet*, Captain *Robson*, from *LONDON*, and the late Vessels from *BRISTOL*,

A LARGE and complete Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, which, together with Jamaica, Barbados, and Northward RUM, WINE, Loaf and Muscovado SUGAR, SALT, a large Assortment of FAMILY MEDICINES, Ship Bread, Flour in Barrels and Kegs, Bisket, &c. they will sell at their Store in *Charles-Town*, and at *Crown-Point*, *STONO*, near the Bridge formerly Mr. *Rantowle's*, on very reasonable Terms.

GEORGE GREENLAND and CHRISTOPHER JORDAN, acquaint their Friends, in Town and Country, That they have entered into Co-partnership, and purpose to carry on the FACTORAGE BUSINESS; and, for the Conveniency of the same, have taken Mr. *Price's* Wharf, where they will give constant Attendance. Those that shall be pleased to favour them with Employment in said Business, may depend on having their Orders punctually executed.

RUTLEDGE & LESESNE,

HAVE lately imported a few Pipes of the best *London* and *New-York* MADEIRA WINE, which, with a great Assortment of *European* and *East India* GOODS, will be sold cheap at their Store in *Broad-street*, between Messrs. *John-Paul Grimke's* and *Robert Dillon's*.

JAMAICA and Northward RUM, Windsor CHAIRS, settee Ditto, BAR IRON, STEEL in Bundles, Philadelphia double BEER & super fine FLOUR, best imported, and barrelled BEEF and PORK, to be sold reasonably, by THOMAS SHIRLEY.

A Black mixed Horse, about four Years old, with a Cross

BOOTH & WEBLEY,

HAVING sold off their Stock of Goods, and their Copartnership being dissolved, they intreat all indebted to them by Bond, Note or Book Debt, to call at their Compting-House in *Bedon's-Alley*, and settle the same by the first Day of *February* next, as there is an absolute Necessity for their Books being closed by that Time.

EDWARD FOWLER, Wheelwright,

from ENGLAND, living near the Old Church,

BEGS Leave to inform the PUBLIC, That he carries on the aforesaid Business in all its Branches, and will be greatly obliged to all Gentlemen, and others, that may be pleased to favour him with their Custom, as they may depend upon having their Work well done, and on as reasonable Terms as can be done by any Person in the Province.

Wanted, directly after Christmas,

AN Apprentice to a Merchant. Any young Lad that can be well recommended, may hear of a Place by applying at CROUCH's Printing-Office, in *Elliott-street*.

EDWARD BLAKE,

Hath just imported in the Brigantine Charlestown-Packet, Thomas Eastwick, *Master, from* Philadelphia, *and to be sold cheap at Mr.* John Savage's *Store in* Tradd-street;

BEST super fine and common FLOUR in Barrels; *Haines's* best double BEER in half Barrels; Milk and Water BREAD in Kegs.

N.B. Said *Blake* has also to sell cheap, a small Quantity of fine and coarse Salt, a Parcel of good Fustick, and *Jamaica* Mahogany.---He will likewise engage to furnish any Cargoe's of Lumber as good, and on as early Notice, as any Person in the Country.

AND WHEREAS said *Blake* advertised in Mr. *Timothy's* Papers that he had rented the Wharf belonging to *William Roper*, Esq; on which there has lain great Quantities of Lumber for many Months past, and hath received no Manner of Consideration for Wharfage of the same; therefore, to avoid Disputes hereafter, gives this public Notice, That all Lumber or Wood that now is or has been landed on said Wharf, since 10th *October* 1765, shall pay, after the first three Weeks, one Half of the Rates, over and above the common Wharfage, for every Week it shall remain there; and further, that all Lumber landed on said Wharf shall be piled away at the Expence of the Owner, and lay at his or their Risque during the Time it shall remain thereon.

WILSON, CORAM, & Co.

Have just imported in the Polly, John Bond, *Master, from* Bristol, *a large Assortment of European Goods, which they will sell, on the most reasonable Terms, at their Store on the Bay, near the Guard-House, among which are the following:*

SUPER FINE Broad Cloth of the most fashionable Colours with Shalloon and Trimmings; Bath Coating; white, blue, green and drab Plains; striped and spotted Lincey, Serges, embossed Serge, Stroud, Duffil and Bed Blankets, spotted Rugs, Bearskin and Negro Coating, Carpets of sundry Sorts, Silk and Pavillion Gauze, spotted Lawns, Irish Holland, Bed Tick, Wigan Sheeting and Check, Irish white and brown Sheeting, printed Linens and Cottons, Oznaburg Sail Cloth, Scots check Handkerchiefs, Scots Plaiding, Tow and Hair Rugs, Mens, Boys and Childrens Leather Shoes and Pumps, Womens black Cassimanco and Leather Shoes, Men and Womens Saddles, of different Sorts, with Furniture complete; Chaise Harness, Horse and Chaise Whips, Men and Boys felt Hats, Mens Thread and Silk Hose, Mens Silk Caps and Bretches Pieces, bottled Beer, Cyder and Perry, a few Baskets of Hot-well Water, Cheshire Cheese, double and single Gloucester, single and double refined Sugar, Vinegar in Jars, a few Flasks fine Florence Oil, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20 d. Nails; sheathing, scupper and deck Nails; Plate and Banbury Stock Locks, Indian Corn and Pepper Mills, long and short Frying-pans, Iron Pots, cast Iron Weights, Spits, Ship, House Carpenter's and falling Axes, Spades, Tiler's and common Hatchets, pit, cross-cut, and hand Saws and Files; Nail-maker's Hammers and Tools; Anvils and Vices, bar and sheet Lead, Lead Shot of all Sizes; pot and post Writing Paper, brown and sinking Paper of several Sorts; long and short Tobacco Pipes; crown Window Glass of several Sizes, Glass Ware of all Kinds, Pins, Pewter Dishes, Plates, &c. White Lead ground in Oil, Spanish brown rough and ground, red Lead, stone Umber, Lampblack, ground, spruce and common Ochre, lintseed Oil in Jars, Malt-mill Stones, &c.

THE Subscriber intending with his Family for England early in the Spring, requests all Persons indebted to him in *Charlestown*, either by Bond, Note, or otherwise, to discharge the same on or before the first *March* 1766, as he is then determined to put all Accounts unpaid into the Hands of an Attorney to be sued for without Distinction; and all those to whom he is indebted, are desired to send in their Accounts in order that they may be paid.

SAMUEL GROVE.

In the mean Time he has on Hand to sell, at *Nine* for *One*, sundry useful and necessary Articles, amongst which are Bed Patterns, a Variety of *India* and *English* Chints, Cottons, Callicoes, printed Linens, Womens Brocade Shoes, fine *Irish* Linen, Sheeting ditto, Fans, Necklaces, Earings, *Whitechapel* and Milliner's Needles, marking Canvas, flourishing Thread, head, black, and Persian Lace; Ribands, Threads of all Prices, sowing Silk, Britannias, Boys and Girls Cotton and Thread Hose, black figured Cardinals, white bordered Handkerchiefs, fine Pavilion Gauze, flowered and plain Womens Stays, Cotton, Thread and Silk Gloves and Mitts, Ferrets and worsted Binding, Childrens Shoes, Padlocks, Fish Hooks, Thimbles, black and white Bombarine, Hairbines, and sundry other Things too tedious to mention.

N. B. Fine hyson Tea at 61. 10 s. per lb. and Two fine House Wenches, a Boy and a Girl, to be sold, having no further Occasion for them.

THE Sale of the NEGROES advertised, belonging to the Estate of *William Raven*, deceased, is put off until

JOHN JOHNSTON, Watch-Maker,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Public, that he is returned to *Charlestown*, and practices his Business as usual, at his old Shop in *Elliott-street*. As Necessity obliged him, for the Benefit of his health, to absent himself so long from Business he hopes that the good People of this Province, especially his Friends and Customers, (for whom he retains the great Regard on account of their former Favours) will excuse his Absence, and favour him with their Commands, which shall be punctually observed and executed with the strictest Honour.

He has imported in the last Vessels from London, a fine Assortment of Dry Goods, which are fresh, and adapted to the present and approaching Season, and which he will sell *Nine* for *One* for Cash or Country Produce; and to any who buys to the amount of One Hundred Pounds for Cash, he will allow a Discount of Five per Cent. WATCHES of various Prices, (some of which of his own Name, *Charlestown*, *South-Carolina*, are extraordinary good) Steel Chains, Seals and all other Articles pertaining to his Business may be had of him on as reasonable Terms as any where else in this Province.

NOWELL & LORD,

Have imported in the last Vessels from LONDON and BRISTOL, an Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, and which they will sell very low, among which, are the following, *viz.*

BOTTLED Cyder---a few Barrels of best London Porter --Duffle Blankets, Bed Blankets--Cordage--best Bridport Sail Cloth--Split Pease---Broad Cloths and Trimmings ---Calicoes, Cottons, and new fashion'd Stuff for Ladies wear----Hyson and Bohea Tea----ready made Shirts, and other Cloathing.

*** Rum, Sugar, Salt, and a few Kegs of Butter and Tallow, very reasonable.

N.B. A few Bales of white Plains---and some Remnants and full Patterns of Silks, plain, striped, check'd, and brocaded, to be sold at Nine for One.

Charles-Town, December 11, 1765.

WHEREAS on the 8th Instant, a Store on the South Side of *Berresford's* Wharf, was broken open, and from whence was taken and carried off, about 700 Weight of New-England Cheese, and a Number of Iron Pots and Kettles, *&c. &c.* Whosoever will inform, or discover the Thief or Thieves, so as they may be brought to Justice, shall be handsomely rewarded, by SAMUEL GRAY, on the said Wharf.

N.B. TO BE SOLD at the above mentioned Store, New-England RUM, CHEESE, ONIONS, POTATOES, COD-FISH, MACKREL, IRON POTS and KETTLES, *&c. &c.*

For BRISTOL,

The SHIP

DUKE OF YORK,

(A prime Sailer)

GEORGE BISHOP, Commander.

FOR Freight of Indico, Deer Skins, or other light Goods, or for Passage, apply to

MIDDLETON, LISTON, & HOPE.

SAMUEL PERONNEAU,

HAS just imported in the Brigt. *Charles-Town Packet*, *Thomas Eastwick*, Master, from *Philadelphia*, Superfine FLOUR, in Barrels and Kegs; *Haine's* best double BEER, in whole and half Barrels; Milk and Water BREAD in Kegs; to be sold at his Store in *Broad-street*.

N.B. He has a Parcel of Quarter-Casks; fifteen, ten, five, and three Gallon Cags, to dispose of.

SAMUEL WISE,

Has just imported in the *Liberty*, Capt. *Smellie*, and to be sold on reasonable Terms, at his Store in *Tradd-street*,

CHECK Handkerchiefs---Pigtail Tobacco---Scotch and Rapee Snuff----Oznabrigs----3-4th, 7-8th, and yard wide Checks---Stript and flower'd Lawn---Plain and purl'd thread Gauze---Scotch Thread, from 2s. 6d. to 35s. per ounce---Diaper Table Cloths---Likewise a great Variety of Yard wide and Ell wide flower'd and stript Silk and Muslin Gauzes, and checkt Gauze Handkerchiefs, which he will sell much under the common Prices.

N.B. He has to dispose of, choice MADEIRA and VIDONIA WINE by the Quarter Cask, three Gallons, or Dozen of Bottles.----Likewise Rum, Muscovado and Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Flour, and Water Bread.

THOMAS YOU,

HAS for Sale, a few perspective Views of St. Michael's Church, Charlestown; and has also finished a Plate of a West Prospect of St. Philip's: Gentlemen pleased to encourage the Undertaking, are desired to signify their Intentions immediately to said *You*, that he may be able to ascertain the Number of Copies to be printed.

TO BE SOLD,

A New well-built Rhode-Island BRIG, her Timbers and Plank good white Oak, now lying at the Head of *Motte's* Wharf, and will carry about 450 Barrels of Rice. Whoever inclines to purchase may apply to Mr. AMBROSE PAGE, who will take one half Payment in *English* Goods, or more if they suit him; the other in Country Produce, Cash, or Bills of Exchange. He likewise hath some new handsome Kittereens, for which he will take Country Produce or Sail Duck.

A Sober, honest, sprightly Lad, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business, by CHARLES CROUCH, at his Office in Elliott-street.-----Who will let the Front Store, Compting Room, and Cellar, of the House he now lives in; as also a large back Store in Gadsden's Alley.

READY Money will be given for clean old Linen Rags, by CHARLES CROUCH,